VICTORY OVER PITTSBURG-ECHOES FROM THE BALL

The Washingtons won the game yesterday from the Pittsburgs by a score of 10 to 9 in the way that delights the public. The victory was batted out in cold blood in the ninth inning, after the ma-Jority of the spectators had given up all hope. The contest was one of the most interesting seen in Washington this season. The fortunes of the contestants changed repeatedly as the game progressed, and good plays received just recognition. The Statesmen opened very encouragingly. They made two runs in the first inning and four more in the third, or seven hits, two by Hines, a three bagger and a two bagger by Daily, and singles by Carroll, O'Brien and Farrell. This heavy hitting put the spectators in a pleasant frame of mind, and they thought such a commanding lead would be invincible. Shaw must have thought a cyclone had struck him when the Pittsburgs got to work on his curves in their half of the third. Five base hits and several errors netted five runs, and mat-

ters became interesting. the ninth, when the statesmen won the game. Daily, the new man, and a good one, too, stepped up to the plate and drove a hot ball to short-stop and reached first base. O'Brien followed with a cannon ball drive in the same direction, and sent Daily to third, reaching second himself. "Nobody out and a base hit will tie the game," was the murmur that passed through the crowd, as Farrell stepped up to the plate. He got a ball to suit, and sent it sailing in the direction of the club-house. Beecher made a desperate attempt to capture it, but failed, and Farrell was on third, with the game tied, before the ball was fielded in. Myers then rapped a neat single, and sent in the winning run. The Washingtons were retired without another run, and the Pittsburgs failed to do anything in their half of the nintb. The crowd cheered and yelled, Manager Gaffney smiled complacently, and President Hewitt fairly beamed with delight when the Statesmen captured their third successive game. NOTES OF THE GAME.

Myers has been playing a beautiful fielding game all this week. He seems to have struck his gait at second base. He covers plenty of ground, and seems anxious to try for anything. That's the way to play ball. Nobody can say that Shaw didn't try to pitch yesterday. The Pittsburgs hit him hard, particularly in the third and fourth innings. In the last four innings not a hit was made off his delivery. He was not punished nearly so badly as the invin-cible Galvin, and was not nearly so well supported. The spectators who yelled for Daily when Shaw was being pounded felt sorry for their injustice before the game was concluded. When the Chicagos were here the other day Anson laughingly denied that he ever said that he could bring Washington in first or second. "I wouldn't say such a thing, even if I thought it," he said. "I will say one thing, though, and that

is, that no club in the League is better equipped with pitchers than Washington.' Daily has captured the crowd, principally be-cause he does his level best at all times. He is particularly good at driving a ball safe, when a hit is most needed, and he runs well. When he hits a fly ball he does not slacken his speed until he hears the umpire cry "he's out." Other men in the team might learn a lesson in this respect. Donnelly has been indulging in errors lately. He is such an earnest player, however, that the public is inclined to overlook an occasional slip. improve his base running by exercising his judghave been ridiculous but for the cost. After dropirst, but the ball became tangled between his

Carroll is fast getting back into his old form. Paul Hines is playing his game, and everything is Manager Gaffney showed his wisdom in holding on to Gilmore. He is a splendid man to put in the Little Miller, the Pittsburg catcher, is probably the quickest back-stop in the League. He moves Bob Barr says he has no intention of joining any If Washington can win to-day she will take ows: Philadelphia, 5; Detroit, 2. Chicago, 5; New York, 4. Indianapolis, 6; Boston, 3. St. Louis, 3; Athletic, 2. Cincinnati, 11; Brooklyn, 3. Louisville, 7; Baltimore, 1. Cleveland, 7; Metropolitan, 6. The following is the standing of the clubs to

23 Athletic ..... 31 29 Metropolitan..

Van Haltren receives \$300 a month. Detroit misses Dunlap very much this trip.

good catchers as it is to buy good pitchers. Chicago is reaping a big financial harvest this season. It is not the derided club of a month ago. Preffer, Ryan and Burns wear diamonds. Flint couldn't get a ring on one of his fingers with a shoe

Williamson is playing the strongest game at short of any of the leaguers. Wise was the star until he It is now "Looney" instead of "Dupee" Shaw. Perhaps there's method in his madness.—Exintentionally interfere with fielders, to prevent The Indianapolis Club is trying hard to secure Maul and Wood, of Philadelphia, but is not willing

Umpire Doescher says that Van Haltren has curves entirely different from those of any other hind the bat is winning great admiration for the New York's backstop. with the Pittsburg players. He would have been suspended had it not been for Captain Irwin. then Jerry Denny, the crack third baseman finds time hanging heavily on his hand, he utilizes some of it in signing total abstinence pledges. Umpire Doescher was recently cut in the chin by a foul tip. He has now made up his mind to wear a mask, and is having one made from a design of hot to go into the Association, and were talked out

ured.—Sporting Life.
It will be several weeks at least before Joe Gerhardt will be able to resume his position at second for the Mets. His absence from the team greatly weakens their in-field. Sporting Life says that Ed. Daily has been doing most effective batting for Washington. At least two victories are to be credited to a timely stroke by the ex-Philadelphian.

Mutrie, the New York manager, has a scheme which contemplates a radical change in the rules. His idea is to allow the captain of a team to change his men at will without regard to whether they are Says a Louisville exchange:-"Pittsburg finds that her presence in the National League is morti-

fyingly insignificant, while the American Association seems never to have known that such a club was a part of it. There is not a League or Association club that has not released players whom it would now give big money to get back. Chicago is perhaps an exception. When Anson lets a man go he has generally gotten all out of him possible. Everybody released by Boston is doing remark-

ably well for other clubs; for instance Whitney, Dealy, Higgins, Buffinton and Gunning. Anyone of these men would prove a welcome addition to the Hub team now.—Sporting Life.
Anson expects to go back to Chicago with his club in the lead for the League pennant. Anson is a great captain and seldom makes a mistake. He did not underestimate Washington, for he considers it the hardest club in the League for Chicago The Boston and Detroit clubs are weak in one way or another, while Chicago is in better condition than at any time this season. It would not be a surprise to any to see the League race settle down to another tug of war between the Chicago

and Detroit clubs. The Pittsburg Club is a cipher without the services of Morris, the ex-famous left-hand pitcher. Since he broke down the team has made a miserable showing against its opponents. Morris has been the backbone of the Pittsburgs for several years. The new rules killed him. Flint cannot hold Van Haltren; at least not without practice, as the Californian has great speed, a left-hand delivery, and the longest curve of any twirler who has worn the uniform of the White Stockings. That he is a difficult man to catch is clearly apparent.—Sporting Life.

Pittsburg, Washington and Philadelphia are
better off for batteries than New York and Detroit, but rank ever so much lower, because they do not back their batteries up in the field and with the bat as those clubs do. It takes more than good batteries, essential as they are, to land a club at the top.

The attendance at the Boston games in Chicago
this year exceeded that of the first four games in
1886 by 21,666. When in Boston in May Spaulding

The Earl of Aberdeen was last night presented with an address by the Scotch and Irish residents of New York city.

proposed to divide receipts in the June games at Chicago, but Soden declined, he preferring the chances of holding all the receipts in Boston. This sent Chicago \$2,500 ahead on the deal. The consolidations of the League and the Asso-ciation is already talked of as one of the things sure to happen next season. The chances are that St. Louis, Brooklyn and Cincinnati may be admitted to the League, and Indianapolis dropped out. This would leave a 10-club league, but beyond this point the League will not go.-Exc. FIELD-AMONG THE BOATING MEN-YESTERDAY'S The Metropolitan team have introduced a new and clever play in order to get first base on called balls. After a batter has had four balls called on the pitcher and has less than three strikes against Manager Gaffney is quoted by an Indianapolis paper as saying that "if President Young should

travel about, letting his presence be unknown, and see the games umpired that every member of the staff of umpires, except Doescher, would immediately receive his release. Powers," he says, "might make a good umpire, but he is badly rattled and needs a few days rest, which possibly would bring him around all right." Bob Ferguson umpired a recent game between the Mets and the Athletics, in which a player took advantage of the umpire's back being turned and made a start from second on a passed ball and scored his run because the umpire had not noted that he had failed to touch third base. In speaking of it afterward Ferguson is reported to have said: "I felt morally certain that he did not go to third base, as he scored almost as soon as the base-runner who was on third at the time. But before four more runs in the next two innings. With the score nine to six against them the Washingtons to hoot and I declined to change my decision. Let had but a fighting chance. They managed to squeeze out a run in the sixth and neither side scored until the crowd and he never will be acknowledged afterward."

Among the Boating Men.

THE POTOMAC REGATTA. The annual regatta of the Potomac Boat Club took place last evening, and was in every respect a decided success. Long before the time announced for starting the first race, the balconies of the club house began to fill up with members and guests, and by 6 p.m. the wharves and boathouses commanding a view of the course were crowded. The first race was the special single sculls, in which Doyle, Aplin, Cornwell, Sprague, and Barton were entered. Shortly after the start Barton and Sprague fouled, and Cornwell finished an easy winner with Apin second. In the open single sculls Fisher beat Warden by two lengths. In the double-working boat race the following started: Robinson and Barbarin; coxswain, Doyle. Mindeleff and Perley; coxswain, Trescott. Dyer and Reynolds; coxswain, Sprague. Warden and Fisher; coxswain, Gibson. Mindeleff and Aplin; coxswain, King. The start was an excellent one, the five boats going up the river on a line almost to the bridge. Doyle's crew turned quicker than their compatitions and got a boat a local series. their competitors and got about a length ahead, followed by Trescott and Sprague's crews, Gibson and King's boats having dropped out of the race

In the four-oared shell race the entries were: "Fredericksburg"—Dyer, stroke; Barbarin, 3; Barton, 2; Doyle, bow. "Alexandrias"—Lewis, stroke; Cornwell. 3: Oertel, 2; Warden, bow. "Lightweight"—Elmore, stroke; Reynolds, 3; Wirt, 2; Aplin, bow. The "Fredericksburg" lost her rudder at the start and was obliged to settly be reader. her rudder at the start, and was obliged to return to the boat house. The "Alexandrias" won by a length, after a hard fight. The last event was the eight-oared race, and it was decidedly the best race of the day The crews were composed as fol-lows: "Old" Shell—Dyer, stroke; Wirt, 7; Lewis, 6; Sprague. 5; Mindeleff, 4; Doyle, 3; Barton, 2; Warden, bow; Roberts, coxswain. New Shell— Fisher, stroke; King, Cornwell, Mindeleff, Reynoids, Elmore, Dougherty, Aplin, Trescott, cox-swain. Trescott's crew caught the water first and got a length's lead, which they held until opposite the Columbia boat house, when they spurted and crossed the line two lengths ahead. The regatta was followed by the usual fortnightly

showing of Columbia colors on the water every evening. The base-ball match Wednesday excited sented by Rudy, Wade, Lewis, Carr, O'Leary, Reed, Bevington, Hatch, and the "Reds" by May, Corcoran, S. Lewis, Beall, Kondrup, Crounse, Harban, Bestor, Brewster. The game was umpired

It is expected that a special meeting will be held next week. Among other business that of electing a committee for the Potomac River reclub is the only one which has selected its comhave been added to the committee on athletics. Among the applications for membership is that

f Paymaster H. T. Stancliff. broad jump; 4, running broad jump; 5, standing high jump; 6, running high jump; 7, 100-yard dash; 8, 75-yard hurdle race; 9, 14-mile walk; Several changes have been made in the program for club regattas, which will hereafter be as foloared shells; 5, swimming match or tub race. Forthcoming events include a tennis tournament

on the 20th and a club regatta on the 23d. of Capt. Zappone: Norton, L. R. Wirt, Sawyer, the Morgan House Tuesday evening in honor of their recent victories. The occasion was much enjoyed by the crew and officers of the club and others who were present. At the last meeting a vote of thanks was given o President Hufty of the Old Dominion for his spitable treatment of the members of the club who attended the Alexandria regatta. It was also voted to extend the thanks of the club through the secretary (Schmidt) to the members of the crews and substitutes. They have consequently

received elegantly engrossed letters expressing "the unswerving confidence of the club in their ability to win new laurels," &c. the National Amateur Rowing Associathat time. The matter may come up later, at the annual council. Something ought certainly to be ione about it. It is evident that there is a growing sentiment among amateurs against profes-sionalism of all sorts."

Do you agree with the views expressed by

Hawthorne in his recent Century article, in which he says that all the sharp practice indulged in by amateurs, such as concealing the time made by crews in practice pulls, doing their best only when unobserved, and covering up their real strength as far as possible, is the direct outgrowth teur rowing and amateur athletics in general would have a higher tone it kept entirely clear from any professional element. The colleges have way. Look at Yale this year! What a splendid showing she made under the direction of Cook. The trouble with the amateur clubs is, however, that they employ trainers because each is afraid the other will get an advantage. The thing to be done is for the Amateur Association to stop the thing altogether, and then the clubs will all be placed on an equal footing." "How would it do to prevent a man from rowing more than one race in the same regatta?" sug-

gested the reporter. "I think it would be a most excellent idea," was the reply. "It is a reform which has already been agitated, but with little success. The tendency of the present method is to turn out a few oarsmen who are over-developed, and who secure too much exercise at the expense of the mass of club members who do not seems anough. For example members who do not secure enough. For example, if a club has a good senior four they will row in senior, gig and eight-oared races in succession. It thus happens that the same four men row in three races and over-exert themselves, while eight other men lose the necessary stimulus to regular exercise afforded by a regatta, and, perhaps derive no benefit whatever from belonging to a boat club. Of course if different men pulled in each race the time would be slower, but what of that? The object of a boat club is not to turn out a few athletic phenomenons, but to elevate the physical stand-ard of all its members, and promote a healthy in-

terest in outdoor exercises." BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

THE MARGIN OF PROFITS: How it is Now Divided;
What part of the Present Hours of Laber can now
be Spared. By Edward Atkinson. An Address,
delivered before the Central Labor Lyceum of Boston, on Sunday evening. May 1, 1887. New York:
G. P. Putnam's Sons. Washington: Brentano's. THE CURABILITY OF INSANITY, and the Individ-ualized Treatment of the Insane. By John S. Bur-Ler, M.D., Hartford, Conn., late Physician and Su-perintendent of the Connecticut Retreat for the Insane, etc., etc. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Washington: Brentano's. NAZABETH AGAINST NICE: An Impartial Review of the existing Churches, their Creeds and Princi-ples, from the standpoint of the Written Word of God. By Iconoclast. Washington: 1887.

CANVAS CANOES: How to Build Them. By PARKER B. FIELD. With a Plan and all Dimensions. New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Co. WINNERS AT YESTERDAY'S RACES.-The Winners of the races at Brighton Beach yesterday were Joe Harris' Nat Goodwin, Ferg Kyle, Tornado, Billy Cock, Hermitage and Peg Woffington. At Chicago, Pat Moran, Keder Kahn, Revoke, Safe Ban, Belle

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

their Money these Hot Days. FEW OF THE RECENT BIG INVESTMENTS AND WHAT CAME OF THEM-THE PINE RESIDENCE OF GEN. N. L JEFFRIES-THE NEW SUBDIVISION ON THE WASH-INGTON BRANCH-THE CHIPMAN TRUST PROPERTY. The recent sale by Secretary Whitney of his

country place on the Tenleytown road at a profit of \$75,000, after owning it not two years, is rehimself he changes his position to the opposite side of the plate, and the chances are strongly in favor of the next ball being called. Thus far it has sidered that the place is in the country and belongs stranger on his first visit to the metropolis than the wonderful system of elevated railroads, and nothing more completely confuses him. It is diffito a class of property which as a rule is not in | cult for him to understand which side of the road much demand. The Secretary, however, is not | he must ascend in order to get the train he wants. the only investor in suburban property who has A prominent Western real estate man, on his first which lies between Kalorama Heights and Rock Creek, along the line of Massachusetts avenue ex-tended. This spring the property was subdivided into lots, and about two-thirds of the lots have already been sold, the aggregate sales amounting to more than \$350,000. It is said that he is now expending about \$50,000 in opening streets and in grading, but it may be seen that estimating the remaining lots at about the same figures obtained for those already sold Mr. Hubbard will probably net considerably over \$300,000 on his investment Another good deal was the purchase by Mr. B. H. Warder, of Whitney Close, a tract of 43 acres, lying on each side of Whitney avenue, the entrance to the Soldiers' Home. He bought this land in October last, paying for it \$43,000. This spring it was subdivided and the lots sold, the sales aggregating over \$260,000, with a portion of the lots Miss Effie H. Ober, formerly manager of the Bos-

ton Ideals, made a good investment when last April she bought the tract of land now known as diffbourne, on the west side of Columbia road, at the head of 19th street extended. She paid \$78,000 for the 17% acres included in this tract, and, holding it until June, she sold it for \$110,000. Senator Don Cameron made a rather neat transacsenator Don Cameron made a rather neat transaction in the latter part of May. He purchased six acres lying between Washington Heights and Kalorama for \$40,000, and, after holding it for a few days' sold it for \$65,000. The syndicate which purchased in the spring of 1886 the Nourse property on the Tenleytown road also turned over their investment to advantage. They paid \$32,600 for the 108 acres, and last March they sold the entire tract for \$75,000. GEN. JEFFRIES' NEW HOUSE.

of a fine residence for his own use, on the east side of 16th, just north of Scott Circle. The location is a very desirable one. The new house will stand between the residences of Ex-Senator Pendleton and Ex-Representative Robeson. On the corner facing the circle stands the large house erected by Senator Don Cameron, but now owned by the heirs of the late E. D. Morgan, of New York City, who purchased it a short time ago for \$100,000. Opposite stands the house owned by Ex-Senator Windom, now occupied by Mr. B. H. Warder. Fronting the same circle is the handsome residence of Mr. Alexander Graham Bell, which he bought several years ago from Lieut. Brodhead for \$99,000. It is a locality of fine houses and handsome homes, and the new house of Gen. Jeffries be in keeping with the surroundings. The plans, as prepared by Mr. A. B. Mullett, architect, show a front that is plain, but substantial, and the house has been arranged for spacious effects to contrast with the cramped appearance of the majority of city homes. The ample lot, however, contributes largely to this result, although it is not the intention to occupy the entire front. The house will have a frontage of over 26 feet, thus leaving a yard at the side for light and air. The brick front will be relieved with papels of hondespreads The second story has a library and smaller study tion and air. The two upper floors are arranged in large and commodious rooms. The interior

aishing will be rich and effective. tages, and the surroundings, it is said, will be dcturesque. Building operations will probably

place the property on the market as soon as the partition is effected. This tract was formerly a Col. H. A. Hosmer, ex-Attorney-General Williams \$112,000. In January, 1886, ex-Representative ogg, Dulany, and Whiting, are Chas. Peck. Gen. and during the years it has been owned by the

trict lines, and is about three miles from the Cap-itol building. It is now known as Brownwood Park, but has never been subdivided. The pur chasers propose at once to subdivide the proper-ty, to lay out streets, gravel them and put down sidewalks, and when that is done the lots will be

more liquor. His wife Esther and his two children dissuaded him from his purpose. A few moments later he got up, went into the hall and called his wife. She went to him, and he asked her to kiss him. She threw her arms around his neck, and while their lips were together he drove the long keen blade of a knife into her throat. The scream of the woman were heard by a policeman, who rushed upstairs. The assassin meanwhile took refuge in the cellar, where he hid behind some barrels and covered himself with an old mat. The woman seemed rapidly bleeding to death, and will not recover. The officer found Beaver in the cellar under the mat. Beaver jumped to his feet, brandishing the knife, but a few sharp strokes of the club subdued him. He said that he had no knowledge whatever of what had happened

knowledge whatever of what had happened. Why the Dealer Trusted Him. From the Albany Journal. While an Albanian was visiting a furniture store in New York recently a young man came in and inquired for a low-priced dining-room table. The merchant showed him one valued at \$20. The young man said it was fine but too expensive, and asked to see a cheaper one. He was shown one for \$18 and one for \$16. He finally selected the \$16 one and ordered it sent home. The customer inquired if the merchant would wait for his pay until the close of the month, when pay-day came. The merchant replied of once that he would and that he would trust the young man for anything else that he desired. When the cuscustomer left the Albanian inquired if it was not risky to trust strange customers and if it was not customer left the Albanian inquired if it was not risky to trust strange customers, and if it would not have been better to have asked for reference or some security. "No," said the merchant, "I can't trust that young man, though I never saw him before. If he had wanted to cheat me he would have taken the highest price table. I understand customers before I have talked with them five minutes. I will wager \$500 to \$10 that this young man is not a fraud. I can trust him."

Rev. Dr. Edgehill has declined the bishopric of Nova Scotia, offered him last week. The Jones Printing Company, in New York city, The crimes bill was discussed in committee in the house of lords last night. It was passed without amendment, and will be read a third time on Secretary Ferguson last night announced in the house of commons that the Egyptian convention had not been ratified, and that Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff would leave Constantinople last mond-Wolff would leave Constantinople last night.

It is reported that Secretary Matthews will retire from the British cabinet at the end of the session, and that Messrs. Chaplin and White and Sir Matthew White Ridley will join the ministry.

The Cork municipal council will present Congressman Collins, of Boston, with the freedom of the city as a reward for his services to the cause of Ireland.

SEEN IN NEW YORK. What Some People are Doing with Persons and Things Commented on by Cummings and Hall.

SOME PACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE "L" BOADS-THE BUSINESS THEY DO AND HOW THEY ARE MAN-AGED-THE BAILBOAD LAWYER AND THE PART HE PLAYS IN FINANCIAL SCHEWES. Special Correspondence of THE EVENING STAR. NEW YORK, July 15. Nothing about New York more interests the

recently made what is termed a "good turn." Mr. | visit to New York recently, ascended the stairs of Gardiner G. Hubbard, some two years ago, paid the western track of the Sixth avenue line at Park \$60,000 for the forty acres comprised in what is | Place to take a train for an up-town hotel. "This now known as the Belair Heights subdivision, is the down-train track; you'll have to go down stairs and come up on the other side," said the gateman. The stranger went down one flight of stairs, crossed the street and ascended another flight. He found himself at the same station that he had just left. He tried to cross the track but was restrained from doing so. He was so confused that a guard finally conducted him below, directed him to the proper stairs, and instructed him to the proper stairs, and instructed him that he must always turn his face in the direction he desired to go and then take the right hand track. He gained the right station, but tried to gain the platform through the exit gate. He was turned back, took his place in a long line of passengers who were buying their tickets with great alacrity. If he had been observant he would have seen that each had a nickel ready. He thrust a dollar bill in at the window. It took him a minute to gather up his handful of change. While he was doing this a score of passengers were trying to struggle past him, but they were unable trying to struggle past him, but they were unable to do so. The stranger finally gained the platform and heaved a sigh of relief. He heard some one shout "Ticket, sir!" but he paid no heed, for he had bought his ticket. Then the train rushed up, and the stranger

MADE A DASH

to get aboard, but the gateman caught his arm

and directed him to drop his ticket in the receptacle with a sort of pump lever that stands at the entrance to the platform. When the stranger had finally deposited his ticket he made a mad rush for the train, but the guard slammed the gate of the platform and would not, to the man's intense disgust, admit him. He looked doleful, but his grief gave way to surprise when two minutes later another train came along. He instructed the guard to let him off at 33d street. The guards on Gen. Noah L. Jeffries will soon begin the erection elevated trains have no time to look after each passenger. If they open and close the platform passenger. If they open and close the platform gates and announce each station as a train stops and give the name of the next station as it starts they have done their duty. Some of them have a confidential way of calling out the stops in very unintelligible speech that would provoke the envy of the average brakeman on a Western railroad. When the train started from the 23d street station the grant should 423d street station. treet station the guard shouted "33d street next!" The words "33d street" were in a loud tone. The 'next" was almost unintelligible. The stranger, thinking that he was being carried away from 33d street, made a desperate effort to get off, but the platform gate restrained him. Finally he reached 33d street, descended to the ground and walked to his hotel perplexed, but after all pleased with the wonderful elevated railway system of New York. He had been accustomed to traveling on lines whose passengers got aboard and disembarked with exasperating deliberation. It pleased him to observe with what rapidity, as compared with Western lines of travel, the passengers who, while standing alone on his father's engine

although the ticket-seller insisted that he should took the 58th street train for Harlem.

up-town train, and amused himself by calling out next day, but when he got there he was a wiser

ruarded with neavy guard timber that it wou lead to Rome, so all L roads in New York lead to South Ferry, at the southern end of the Island There are a confusing number of cross lines and branches which seem to head almost anywhere and 255 locomotives used, 6,000 stops made each coaches and looks as long and large as a passenger train on a surface railroad, will seat on the averorning and evening they are crowded to suffocation, and a train with 500 passengers aboard is no rarity. Your New York business man is not a rallant when ladies come aboard a crowded car, ind it rarely occurs that a man arises and gives his seat to a woman. niles an nour. Two express trains that stop at few stations run down from Harlem to South Ferry in the morning over the 9th avenue line; the road on the westerly side of the city and two similar

The most extensively patronized line is the 3d ne carries as a majority of its passengers wellare the only ones running all night, have trains ater men, some of them the worse for wear, going home from clubs and late libations, render the coaches anything but alluring. At 4 o'clock the ruddy-faced marketmen and buxom marketwomen ing to Washington or Fulton market and newsdealers going for their papers are about the only passengers aboard. Thus every hour in the day he character of passengers carried varies. CIVIL SERVICE METHODS.

The business of this immense system is controlled from one office, and a rather small office it is, too. It is on Rector street, almost within the shadow of the trees of Trinity churchyard, and col. Hain, the general manager of the system, sits there receiving the hundreds of applicants for positions, the reports of the secret-service men who watch the employes, and the mountains of communications from passengers. He is a believer in civil service, and a placard on his wall reads as

"All accepted applicants are appointed to the position of gateman or car cleaner, and are in line of promotion. Promotions are made to the ranks of platform men, station agents, guards, and firemen in accordance with civil service rules. "Applicants for employment must be over 21 and under 45. They must be at least 5 feet 6 inches in height. They must be in the full possession of every faculty and sound in every member. They must be examined by the company's surgeon, be able to read and write the English language, and know all the points of interest and terminals of the surface roads in the city." A gateman gets \$1.25 per day the first year, and \$1.50 per day thereafter. The wages of a guard range from \$1.50 per day the first to \$1.85 the fourth year. Conductors get from \$2 to \$2.30 per day, and engineers \$3.50.

Amos J. Cummings.

tempted to murder the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, the wife of the Grand Duke Constantine Constantine, who is the uncle of the czar. The attempt at assassination was made at the Paulovsk Palace, where

had brought a foreclosure suit for some English clients against the Kansas Pacific at a time when Gould was also fighting that concern. Gould saw the papers in that suit, admired the way they were drawn, and then obtained from Mr. Andrews an opinion on the validity of the income mortgage. The result was the famous purchase by Gould of two millions and a half of the Kansas Pacific income bonds at about ten cents on the dollar. Gould retained Mr. Andrews, prosecuted the suit, and, in the end, acquired the control of that great highway. The holders of the bonds had not thought very highly of their security, but Jay Gould, backed by an able lawyer, soon brought them to a different frame of mind.

In another case a big railroad wanted to extend its line to some Western point, several hundred miles distant, and was about to construct that mileage at a heavy cost. Mr. Andrews suggested to them an alternative presenting an enormous saving. He showed them on the map where the purchase of the depreciated bonds of several defaulted roads would give them control of the greater part of the distance, requiring the construction of only a small mileage to make their through connection.

hrough connection. THE HOTELS TOO. The versility and readiness of this class of men is remarkable. A few weeks ago the executive authorities of the city of New York obtained an opinion from the corporation counsel that the statutes of New York prohibited the sale of wines with meals on Sundays to guests of hotels. The proprietors of the Brunswick went to their lawyer one evening and asked him for a post-prandial opinion on their rights. They said that the question involved an income of \$150,000 a year to the hotels of New York City. Mr. Andrews read the opinion of Judge Larcombe, and penciled off on the spur of the moment an opposing view of the question. A few days afterward the committee of the hotel keepers had it printed and circulated. It dowever, the hotel association backed up their counsel, and the result was a unanimous opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court, sustaining his interpretion of the law. Guests of the hotels now rejoice in a glass of wine with their dinners after the deprivation of it for several successive Suprementations. cessive Sundays.

ANOTHER LEGAL-FINANCIAL SCHEME. Just now a well-known New York lawyer is engaged in an enterprise of a public and national character. He purposes to bring about a settlement of State liabilities and is backed in the undertaking by a powerful syndicate of bankers, with the wealthy house of Morton, Bliss & Co. at their head. The wonderful advance of the prosperity of the Southern States has indicated that the present is at the system. the present is an opportune time for the efficient hand ing of this subject. Modern times has brought a new development of legal talent. From men of this character many of our leading railroad presidents are taken. James F. Day, of the Michigan Central; John M. Walker, of the Illinois Central; Franklin B. Gowen of the Reading Railroad; and last, but not least. Chauncey M. Depew were all practicing least, Chauncey M. Depew, were all practicing railroad lawyers before they presided over our great systems of railroad transportation. The The railroad lawyer is a man of enormous influence in the business world. BLAKELY HALL

What Are Your Boys Reading? Burdette in the Brooklyn Eagle. No, oh no; we are not going to pitch into the 5 cent blood and thunder novelette; not right directly, at any rate. We were just looking over a story in the June number of a most excellent and highly respectable juvenile magazine; a good magsenger traffic of the great elevated system is handled.

"UNUSUAL OCCURRENCES."

on a lonely siding, saw a runaway train of cars, started by the wind, sweep past him down the grade. Usual thing—the lightning express nearly due; the train dispatcher always manages to have charge of children. The runaway cars "are miles flying cars, but at last checked them; got them started back, he making thirty-five miles an hour and the "Lightning" it, got in on the siding, time to turn the switch, and the "Lightning" thundered by. Then "the

much more interesting reading. We haven't the least objection to fiction; we rather like it, but great Scott, even fiction for boys should have some ense in it. Not much, perhaps, but just some. Frank Bellew's Cheap Clothes. HIS SUMMER OUTFIT. my hands covered with a purple dye. Subsequently, on going to bed at night, I found all my washing the dye off my hands and face. This can scarcely be healthy, and may be dangerous, and I think should be seen to. To-day I have been suf fering more or less from a strange nervous trembling, which I can in no way account for, as yes-terday my hand was in its normal condition. Now I find some difficulty in writing." The com plaint was referred to Dr. Edson for investigation.

chool age who are deficient in the rudiments of an them and the schools; the fostering of the kinde struction in civics as a special preparation for struction. They also specially commend to Congress the National Bureau of Education as an agency of increasing value and worthy of more ions: "We express our profound interest in the ducation of the Indians; heartly commend the ecommend to the several State legislatures t loption of laws, first, requiring instruction to be ire literature; third, laws forb ding the sale of tobacco to youth." On motion of Mr. Mayo a committee of three was appointed to communicate with the appropriate committees in Congress concerning the resolution of the convention on the subject of national aid to education. Mr. Mayo said that he had traveled in education. Mr. Mayo said that he had traveled in every State in the South, and had a strong convic-tion that unless national aid was speedily and generously afforded to the Southern people in their heroic efforts to grapple with this great problem the wished-for consummation must be de-layed for another generation. The people of the South were doing as much as they were able to do, and yet only three millions of children were re-ceiving as much as four months' education in the ceiving as much as four months' education in the The following officers were elected: President, Aaron Cove, of Colorado; secretary, Jas. H. Can-field, of Kansas; treasurer, Edwin C. Hewitt, of Illinois. Among the vice presidents elected was Jno. W. Holcombe, chief clerk of the Bureau of Educa-tion; and Z. Richards, of this city, was chosen a

Religious Fanatics as Assassins, ATTEMPT UPON THE LIFE OF A GRAND DUCHESS. A dispatch from St. Petersburg, which states that on July 10 a band of religious fanatics attempted to murder the Grand Duchess Elizabeth. tange from \$1.50 per day the first to \$1.85 the fourth year. Conductors get from \$2 to \$2.30 per day, and engineers \$3.50.

ANOS J. CUMINOS.

IL

THE RAILROAD LAWYER.

One of the most curious developments of practical life in New York is the phase of the legal profession known as the railroad or financial lawyer. The traditional barrister of the old English style, wizened and withered by the study of parchments by the midnight oil, is very far from the vigorous, generous, and practical character that wields so much direct influence in the great movement of affairs in New York city to-day. The fact is that the development of our railroad system has required and produced a new species of legal advisers who are familiar with their professional specialty, and who are otherwise capable of suggesting of the day. Talking with some of the parties interested in the recent Pacific Railroad investigation, I was told of an incident in Mr. Edward L. Andrews career which at once illustrates his peculiar kind of capacity and at the same time exhibits the wonderful shrewdness of Jay Gould in picking out men. It seems that Mr. Andrews, who is a Lutheran, refused to modify the terms of her marriage settlement, which accords her the privilege of remaining a Lutheran, and Duchess, who is a Lutheran, refused to modify the terms of her marriage settlement, which accords her the privilege of remaining a Lutheran, and Duchess, who is a Lutheran, refused to modify the terms of her marriage settlement, which accords her the privilege of remaining a Lutheran, and Duchess, who is a Lutheran, refused to modify the terms of her marriage settlement, which accords her the privilege of remaining a Lutheran, refused to modify the terms of her marriage settlement, which accords her the privilege of remaining a Lutheran, refused to modify the terms of her marriage settlement, which accords her the privilege of remaining a Lutheran, refused to modify the terms of her marriage settlement, which accords her the privilege of remaining a Lutheran, and

ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN. A Picturesque Place that Overlooks New York City.

WHERE PRESIDENT CLEVELAND WAS BORN.

THE HOME OF GEN. M'CLELLAN'S PAMILY-PALATIAL

COUNTRY RESIDENCES OF RICH NEW YORKERS-EDISON'S RICHLY APPOINTED VILLA-THE PLACE

ndence of THE EVENING STAR Sr. CLOUD, N. J., July 14. St. Cloud is only a cluster of scattered houses on the top of Orange Mountain, 2 miles from Orange proper and 14 miles from New York city. There are two churches, one Episcopalian, and the other Presbyterian. The latter was erected mostly through the efforts of Gen. George B. McClellan, who resided a short distance away, on what is known as the "brow" of the mountain. The church is of native red sandstone, and built in the style of low English churches. Gen. McClellan attended this church regularly when at home. His death was sincerely mourned in the neighborhood, as his pleasant manners made him a general favorite. When he was governor of New Jersey, in 1877, Gen. McClellan took much interest in the manufactures of the State, particularly in the manufacture of Trenton pottery, and he always took pleasure in exhibiting it to his visitors at his home among choice bits of pottery brought from abroad. The beautiful residence formerly the home of Gen. McClellan looks desolate enough since the master passed away, and the departure of Mrs. McClellan with her son and daughter to live in Italy. The son is just passed his twenty-first year and the daughter is a year older. Their question. A few days afterward the committee of the hotel keepers had it printed and circulated. It was published in the daily papers, and some of them were inclined to poke fun at what they deemed an over-refined construction of the law. However, the hotel association backed up their counsel, and the result with her son and daughter to live in Italy. The son is just passed his twenty-first year, and the daughter is a year older. Their old home is one of several fine rural residences situated along the "brow" overlooking Orange valley, about 600 feet above tide water. The lawns slope down to a precipitous wall of rock. Among other dwellers upon this "brow" down to a precipitous wall of rock. Among other dwellers upon this "brow" are the families of Crosby Brown, of Browns, bankers, in New York city; Dr. Wm. Adams, the well-known Presbyterian divine; and Gen. Randolph Marcy, the father-in-law of Gen. McClellan. Gen. Marcy, well-known in Army circles, is here at present and

> A PANORAMA OF CITIES. The view from the lawn in front of any one of these places is exceedingly fine. Just below lie the cities of Orange, Newark and Jersey City, with the Hudson River and New York Harbor in the distance, New York City and Brooklyn Bridge can easily be seen on a clear day, and at night the electric light in the hand of the statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island is visible. This panorama of cities and river and mountains spreads before the eye with beautiful effect. In one glance of the eye one can see the homes of two millions of people, one-twenty-fifth of the whole population of the United States. Below the brow is a winding path, and almost hidden by woods and undergrowth is a heavy stone cross about 8 feet high, above a slab of the same native red sandstone. Deeply cut letters on the cross mark this as "The Chris tian Path," and upon the slab are these words, "The Pilgrims buried here are now in Heaven." This cross was erected not later than one hundred and fifty years ago by the mountain people, and for the purpose of marking the path to the old Orange meeting-house, where they gathered to worship Sabbath mornings. EDISON'S COUNTRY HOME.

> known in Army circles, is here at present, and takes an active interest in overseeing his little

dence of many wealthy New Yorkers. The home of Thos. Edison, the inventor, is here, and is a good representative of these palatial rural homes.

This country home cost Mr Peddie the original 108 8... of Thos. Edison, the inventor, is here, and is a good representative of these palatial rural homes. This country home cost Mr. Peddle, the original owner, over \$400,000, and it was bought by Mr. Edison a year ago for \$140,000. The house is quite large and has a stone foundation, the first story being of brick, topped by a Mansard roof of wood. The verandahs are filled with a profusion of tropical plants, and vines cover the porte cochere. The extensive lawn around the house is bordered by bedg of righty-colored foliage plants, and beyond Columbia attlestic club.

Since the club regatta last Saturday the attention of the management of L roads unlike the conduct of any other lines a lightning express about due when anything of L roads unlike the conduct of any other lines a lightning express about due when anything of L roads unlike the conduct of any other lines a lightning express about due when anything of L roads unlike the conduct of any other lines a lightning express about due when anything of L roads unlike the conduct of any other lines a lightning express about due when anything of L roads unlike the conduct of any other lines a lightning express about due when anything of L roads unlike the conduct of any other lines a lightning express about due when anything of L roads unlike the conduct of any other lines a lightning express about due when anything of L roads unlike the conduct of any other lines a lightning express about due when anything of L roads unlike the conduct of any other lines a lightning express about due when anything of L roads unlike the conduct of any other lines a lightning express about due when anything of L roads unlike the conduct of any other lines a lightning express about due when anything of L roads unlike the conduct of any other lines a lightning express about due when anything of L roads unlike the conduct of any other lines a lightning express about due when anything of L roads unlike the conduct of any other lines a lightning express about due when anything of L roads unlike the conduct of any other lines a lightning express about due when anything of L roads unlike the conduct of any other lines a lightning express about due; the train dispatcher always manages to have expressed to have of the loads of L roads unlike the conduct of any other lines visible, though a few fine rugs lie about. In parlor the center table is of Mexican onyx and furnished with heavy carved rosewood furniture. The lady who presides over this establishment

A mile distant from this spot is the entrance to

Llewellyn Park, which is well known as the resi-

appearance. His slight deafness only adds to the impression one gets of youthfulness, as he is very agile in his movements in passing from one guest Edison evidently enjoys talking of his inventions and of his plans for dozen other buildings for all kinds of investiga-tions. Mr. Edison has perfected the phonograph, so that different voices can be distinguished, and it is for sale for commercial purposes. Mr. Edison has all the appearance of a very happy and suc-

Park is the village of Caldwell. There the old parsonage, where President Grover Cleveland was born fifty years ago, is still in use. Rev. Mr. Berry, the present incumbent, is much taxed by the number of victors who desire to see the control of t in which the future ruler of 50,000,000 people was Eagle Rock is another point of interest in this The whole of this table-land was used by Gen. Washington as a camping-ground during the Revolutionary war.

cessful man.
Six miles in an opposite direction from Llewellyn
There the old par-

zation of the Knights of Labor was breaking up: We are breaking up as the ploughman breaks up the soil for the sewing of new seed; we are reditary rights and planting everywhere the seed of universal rights; we are breaking up the idea that money makes the man and not moral worth: we we are breaking up the idea that legislation is alone for the rich; we are breaking up the idea that other men starve for want of one acre: we are breaking up the practice of putting the labor of criminals into competition with honest labor and up the practice of employing little children in of education nor of civilizing refinements; we are one-half of the human race beyond the pale of Constitutional rights; we are breaking up the practice of paying woman one-third the wages paid men simply because she is a woman; we are breaking up the idea that a man may debauch an infant girl and shield himself ance, crime and oppression of whatever character and wherever found. Yes, the Knights of Labor are breaking up, and they will continue their appointed work of breaking up, until universal rights shall prevail; and while they may not bring in the millenium, they do their part in the evolution of moral forces that are working for the eman-

Around the World in Fifty-Three Days. of their isolated position on the Amur and the Painto effect the much-discussed project for a great trans-Siberian route. The council of state, with the czar's approval, has ordered railroad surveys to be made at once from Tomsk to Irkutsk, the Amur River, and Viadivostock, and next spring, while the extension to Tomsk is building, it is intended to begin grading and track laying east of Tomsk, on the way to the Pacific. The work will be in charge of Gen. Annenkoff, who has made a brilliant reputation as the builder of the Trans-Caspian railroad. Five years are expected to complete the line, and when it is opened St. Petersburg will be within fifteen days' journey of Viadivostock nearly 5 000 miles away. vostock, nearly 5,000 miles away. The idea of a Russian Pacific railroad has seemed almost chimerical. It is probable, however, that the project would now be considerably advanced had not years been wasted in disputes over the conflicting claims of rival towns. The route which will be followed through Western Siberia has finally been selected, and there is no doubt that the Russians fully expect to carry out the great undertaking.

The completion of this road will so far improve the facilities for rapid transit as to make the achievement of Jules Verne's hero seem a rather starting from London the achievementof Jules Verne's hero seem a rather tame performance. Starting from London the traveler will be able to reach St. Petersburg in less than three days, Vladivostock in eighteen days, and Yokohama in twenty-three days. A cargo of tea has just reached London from Yokohama by way of the new Canadian Pacinc steamer and railroad route in thirty-one

APPROXIMATION PRIZES

100 numbers from 11557 to 11657, taclusive, being 50 numbers on each side of the number drawing the Capital Prise of \$150,000, \$300.

100 numbers from 95,391 to 95491, inclusive, being 50 numbers on each side of the number drawing the Capital Prise of \$50,000, \$200.

100 numbers from 15572 to 15372, inclusive, being

and a half days. It is said that this time can be reduced to twenty-seven days. If, however, the traveler requires thirty days to complete this part of the circuit of the world, he will be back in London fifty-three days after he started on his trip. It will not be surprising if through future improvements travelers will be able to make the circuit of the world even in fifty days. A PLAGUE OF MOSQUITOES.—The people of the northern part of Sussex County, N. J., and of Unionville and Pine Island, are undergoing torment from the mosquito plague These pests appear in such numbers that existence becomes a burden to man and beast. In the fields they rise in clouds, filling the eyes, ears, mouth, and nostrils, rendering breathing difficult. The cause of the pest is unexplained, but at first it was supposed that the insect bred along the Wallkill River and Black Creek, and were carried by the high winds to higher ground. This year they are not so numerous along these streams as farther away, where no winds have occurred. The only relief afforded is through the use of smoke and musquito netting. Children and cattle suffer untold misery from bites.

Sergt. Clark, of the regular army, who shot and killed Private Arthur Stone while the latter was feeing from the guard at Detroit, will be tried for

OFFICIAL DRAWING LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY,

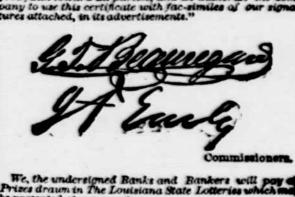
The subscribers, having supervised the single number drawing, class "G." Louisiana State Lottery, hereb certify that the abobe are the numbers which were this day drawn from the 100,000 placed in the wheel, with the prizes corresponding to them.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, La., this Tuesday, July 12, 1887. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Comm Prizes cashed in full without deduction.

No. 11907 draws Capital Prize, \$150,000, all sold in fractions in New Orleans, New York and Buffalo, N. Y., Greenville, Miss., Glenmary, Tenn., Petersburg, Va., McMillan, Mich., and Burlington, Iowa. No. 95441 draws Second Capitol Prize, \$50,000, sold in New York, Cinciunati, Ohio, and Portland, Mc. No. 15322 draws Third Capital Prize, \$20,000, sold in New York, Cairo, Ill., and Portland, Oreg. No. 31502 draws \$10,000, sold in New Orleans, New York, Boston, Mass., Chicago and Bloomington, Ill., Tylersburg, Pa., Wayne, Nebr., Albuquerque, N. Mex., and Sioux Falls, Dak. No. 46936 draws \$10,000, sold in Washington, D. C., Philadephia, Pa., New York City, Cleveland, Ohio, Los Angeles, Cal., Deming, N. Mex., Graysville, Ga., and Christina, Mont. Nos. 14991, 27819, 46167, 83,034 draw each \$5,000, sold in Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Memphis, Tenn., Mobile, Ala., Savannah, Ga., Lansing, Mich., and El Paso, Tex. Prizes cashed in full without deduction LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY. CAPITAL PRIZE \$150,000. "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

tumbers on each side of the number drawing the tal Prize of \$20,000, \$100.

On numbers ending with 07, being the two last



J. H. OGLESBY Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX
Pres. State National Bank.
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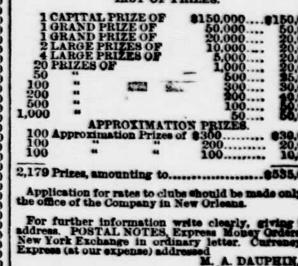
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D. 1879.

100 75825 100 76340

.500 78982 .200 79330

The only Lottery ever voted on and indered by a people of any State. It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take pla monthly, and the Semi-Annual Drawings regular every six months (June and December). A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WI TUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW OF TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1887—207th Mon

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.



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REMEMBER that the presence of Generals Beau gard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that chances are all equal, and that no one can possi divine what number will draw a prize.

REMEMBER that the payment of all prizes GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of FOUR NATIONAL BANKS OF STREET AND ADDITIONAL BANKS OF STREET AND ADD

Owing to the number of calls we have had during

IN OUR GENT'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT we have concluded to give our patrons another opportunity RRR EER QQQ U U EER 588 TITT RRR EE Q U U EE 888 T RR R EE Q U U EE 888 T R R EER QQQ U U EE 888 T R R EER QQQ U U EER 888 T

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Every lady may bleach her own hair without trouble whatever and scarcely any expense occur to what hair-dressess tharge you.

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